by them, the Chinese laborer, with his industry and his lower standard of living, is feared as a competitor and is either completely or all but completely excluded. It seems probable that so long as the white race remains in control of the more salubrious of the comparatively thinly settled sections of the world, there will be no very large migration of the Chinese beyond their own borders. Wherever he has gone, however, especially in British Malaya and the Dutch East Indies, the Chinese has contributed substantially to the prosperity of his adopted country.

The effect upon China of this rather limited overseas migration has been very considerable. Economically, the sums brought or remitted home by the emigrant have made for the prosperity of the regions from which he has come—chiefly the provinces of Fukien and Kwangtung. In the realm of ideas the results have been little short of startling. It was an emigrant, Sun Yat-sen, who more than any other one man was responsible for the radical political revolution in China, and his initial impulse came from his residence, as a boy, in Hawaii. For years in his propaganda for renovating China he sought and obtained support from his fellow-countrymen abroad. These, indeed, have again and again aided in financing changes in many realms of Chinese life—political, economic, intellectual, and religious. Thousands of other emigrants, some of them nationally and even internationally known, but most of them obscure, have returned to the land of their ancestors seeking to bring it into partial conformity to the ways of the Occident.

The transformation in China during the past few decades might not have been so thorough-going and certainly in

many instances would have taken a different course had it not been for these emigrants.

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